

Millennium Post- 12- September-2022

# Rain lashes Odisha as depression forms over Bay of Bengal; intense shower expected

## OUR CORRESPONDENT

**BHUBANESWAR:** With a well-marked low-pressure area over west-central and adjoining north-west Bay of Bengal intensifying into a depression, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) on Sunday forecast heavy rainfall across Odisha.

The system is about 20km northwest of Gopalpur and is likely to move west-northwestwards across south Odisha and Chhattisgarh during the next 24 hours before it weakens, the IMD said.

Several parts of Odisha had already been witnessing rainfall activities since Saturday.

**The Regional Meteorological Centre, Bhubaneswar, has issued advisories for the twin cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, asking the administration to make arrangements to drain out excess water**

Senior weather scientist US Dash said Odisha has received widespread showers due to the low pressure, with Dhenkanal recording 114 mm rainfall till 5.30 am of Sunday, followed by 106 mm in Koraput.

The Regional Meteorological Centre, Bhubaneswar, has issued advisories for the twin cities of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, asking the administration

to make arrangements to drain out excess water. It also urged people to check for road conditions and traffic congestion before leaving homes.

Both the cities are expected to experience intense shower spells.

The weatherman has also issued an orange alert for heavy to very heavy rain in the districts of Nabarangpur, Kala-

handi, Kandhamal, Nuapada, Balangir, Sonepur, Boudh and Bargarh till 8.30 am of September 12.

Similarly, it issued a yellow alert of heavy rainfall for Khurda, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Angul, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Nayagarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Rayagada, Koraput, Gajapati, Deogarh and Puri.

In a bulletin, the IMD said that squally weather with surface wind speed reaching up to 45 to 55 kmph gusting to 65 kmph is very likely over the sea along and off Odisha coast and north-west adjoining west-central Bay of Bengal till September 12.

The Hindu- 12- September-2022

# KRS, Kabini outflow to cross 300 tmcft: Karnataka centre

Against the required 177.25 tmcft of water, Tamil Nadu got 291 tmcft, it says

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT  
MYSURU

The cumulative outflow from the Krishnaraja Sagar (KRS) and the Kabini reservoirs between June 1 and September 10 has been higher than during the corresponding periods in the past three years.

Above normal rainfall during the current monsoon has resulted in a heavy inflow into the reservoirs as a result of which the corresponding outflow was steady and high. Against Karnataka's obligation to release 177.25 thousand million cubic feet (tmcft) to Tamil Nadu during a water year (June to May), the cumulative outflow from the two dams from June 1 to September 10 was 291 tmcft, according to the



**Copious flow:** The Krishnaraja Sagar dam was among the reservoirs which received heavy inflow. ■ FILE PHOTO

Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre (KSNDMC).

The outflow from the KRS on September 10 was at the rate of 20,913 cusecs and from the Kabini, at 15,550 cusecs.

At this rate, the cumulative discharge since June is

expected to cross the 300-tmcft mark within the next few days. In contrast, the cumulative outflow from both the Kabini and the KRS dams from June to September 10 was 94 tmcft, while it was 93 tmcft during the corresponding period in 2020 and 146.37 tmcft in 2019.

But 2018 was an exceptional year and the cumulative outflow from both the dams between June 1 and September 10 was 348.95 tmcft with extremely heavy rain and catastrophe in Kodagu from which the district was still recovering.

Also, the outflow so far from both the dams this year does not include the additional water accruing in the rivers due to heavy to very heavy rain in the downstream of the KRS and Kabini which saw flooding in Arkavathi and its tributaries in Ramanagaram.

South-interior Karnataka region with 11 districts and parts of which constitute the Cauvery catchment, has received more than twice the normal rainfall.

Business Standard- 12- September-2022

# A tale of many megacities as climate extremes expose infra planning gaps

PRATIGYA YADAV & SHREYA JAI  
New Delhi, 11 September

Bengaluru, India's Silicon Valley, was once a shining example of rapid urbanisation, job generation, and the growth of new-age businesses. But everything came crashing down with the city having had to battle urban flooding the past few weeks. Overnight rain — the heaviest for September in 75 years — submerged large parts of the city, causing an estimated loss of ₹225 crore.

But Bengaluru is not a standalone case. States and cities face a breakdown in infrastructure every year owing to extreme weather events. Climate change is causing unseasonal phenomena and exacerbating the impact of natural disasters on infrastructure in most cities, including metro towns.

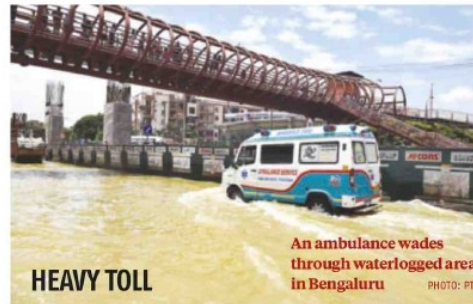
## Cloud of uncertainty

The South East Arabian Sea, which is warming at a higher rate thanks to rapid climate change, has become a hotspot for convective clouds and severe rain, said Abhilash S, associate professor, Department of Atmospheric Sciences at the Cochin University of Science and Technology.

"Cities are not built to contain these short intense spells. The drainage system can hold 20 cm of rain if it is distributed throughout the day but it cannot hold 15 cm rain in three-four hours," he said.

Scientists say these short bursts of heavy rain will only increase in the future, especially in coastal India, and it is high time infrastructure and policy planning took climate change into account.

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An ambulance wades through waterlogged area in Bengaluru  
PHOTO: PTI

## HEAVY TOLL

Year	Extreme floods	Lives lost	Economic loss (₹ cr)
2005	Mumbai floods	1,094	550
2013	Uttarakhand flash floods	6,054	12,000
2015	Chennai floods	> 400	50,000
2017	West Bengal floods	50	14,000
2019	Patna floods	130	875
2022	Assam floods	173	10,000
2022	Hyderabad floods	15	1,400
2022	Ahmedabad floods	NA	12,000
2022	Bengaluru floods	NA	225

Source: Assocham, PHDCCI, ORRCA, GECC & media reports

when cities are most vulnerable to climate-change impacts," said Jaya Dhindaw, program director, Integrated Urban Development, Planning and Resilience, World Resources Institute (WRI).

The 74th constitutional amendment in 1992 provided for the establishment and empowerment of urban local bodies as local self-governing institutions. Dhindaw said enforcing the amendment in its entirety still eluded several cities. Across states, the situation of public works in the cities, especially that relating to drainage and rain water disposal, is dismal. Last October, a Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) report found irregularities in storm water drain connectivity in the city and delays by the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) in removing lake encroachments. The BBMP has removed barely 25 per cent encroachments near water bodies in various zones, it said.

Mumbai got its first "Storm Water Disposal System" project in 1985 but the work commenced after the 2005 floods. The project was to cost ₹616.30 crore in 1991 and conclude by 2003. But as of April 2021, a sum of ₹2,439.35 crore had been spent on it and an additional investment of ₹2,700 crore was still required, according to the Environment Status Report by the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation on this project.

Delhi's first "Drainage Master Plan" was prepared in 1976 and the city is still running on that plan. The Public Works Department (PWD) was supposed to engage with consultants for redevelopment, but as

of July 2002, no progress has been made. The state finances analysis of the RBI in 2020-21 found municipal corporations had come under severe financial strain, forcing them to cut expenditure and mobilise funding from various sources. About 35 per cent of the 221 corporations it surveyed were severely fiscally stressed "on account of lower share of its own revenue or higher dependence on upper tiers of the government or higher share of committed expenditure", the RBI said.

The fiscal maths worsened during the two Covid years. The RBI's report called for raising the financial autonomy of the corporations and inducing financial reforms "for better public services such as health-care and other civic amenities".

(With inputs from Karthik Jerome)

## Climate ...

This year, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad, along with Mumbai, like every year, faced heavy rain-induced urban flooding, leading to a collapse of infrastructure and services. During the past 65 years, floods took 109,412 lives and damaged over 258 million hectares of crops, amounting to losses of about ₹4.69 trillion, according to the Central Water Commission. Experts are of the view that urban India is now facing the twin challenges of infrastructure redevelopment and climate adaptation, both of which are out of the purview of the sparsely financed municipal corporations.

## Different cities, similar crises

"India is experiencing one of the biggest urban growth spurts in history. However, this is happening when 75 per cent of India's 2050 infrastructure is yet to be built. It is also happening in the most unplanned way, infringing upon environmentally sensitive areas at a time



Punjab Kesari- 12- September-2022

# अमृत सरोवरों के विकास में पहले पायदान पर उत्तर प्रदेश

- सीएम योगी के निर्देश पर यूपी में चल रहा अमृत सरोवरों का विकास कार्य

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी) : प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना अमृत सरोवर को उत्तर प्रदेश की योगी सरकार ने मिशन का रूप दे दिया है। इसी का नतीजा है कि अमृत सरोवर के निर्माण में देश के सभी राज्यों को पीछे छोड़ते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश पहले पायदान पर है। उत्तर प्रदेश 8 हजार से अधिक अमृत सरोवर का निर्माण करके पहले स्थान पर है जबकि मध्य प्रदेश दूसरे, जम्मू-कश्मीर तीसरे, राजस्थान चौथे और तमिलनाडु पांचवे स्थान पर है।

वहीं प्रदेश में लखीमपुर खीरी ने 256 अमृत सरोवर का निर्माण कर पहला स्थान प्राप्त किया है जबकि गोरखपुर दूसरे और प्रतापगढ़ तीसरे

**1 लाख 20 हजार अमृत सरोवर होने हैं विकसित...**

पूरे देश में उत्तर प्रदेश ही ऐसा राज्य है जहां प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की महत्वाकांक्षी योजना अमृत सरोवर का विकास कार्य युद्धस्तर पर हो रहा है। इतना ही नहीं देश में उत्तर प्रदेश में ही सबसे ज्यादा 1 लाख 20 हजार अमृत सरोवर का विकास होना है। इस आकड़े के आस-पास भी देश के अन्य राज्य नहीं हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की अगर बात करें तो यहां लखीमपुर खीरी में 315 अमृत सरोवर को चिह्नित कर 256 का काम पूरा कर प्रदेश में पहले स्थान पर है जबकि 25 पर काम चल रहा है। वहीं गोरखपुर में 312 अमृत सरोवर चिह्नित किए गए, जिसमें से 244 का काम पूरा कर प्रदेश में दूसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया है जबकि 18 पर काम चल रहा है। इसके साथ ही प्रतापगढ़ में 282 सरोवर चिह्नित किए गए, जिसमें से 231 का काम पूरा कर प्रदेश में तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया है शेष पर युद्धस्तर पर काम चल रहा है।

स्थान पर है। ग्राम्य विकास विभाग के कमिशनर जीएस प्रियदर्शी ने बताया कि योगी सरकार के निर्देश पर उत्तर प्रदेश ने विभिन्न ग्राम पंचायत में 15497 अमृत सरोवर को चिह्नित कर 8462 से अधिक अमृत सरोवर विकसित कर पूरे देश में पहला स्थान हासिल किया है जबकि

देश के अन्य राज्यों में अमृत सरोवर के विकास का रेशियो आधा भी नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश ने 5994 अमृत सरोवर को चिह्नित कर 1668 का काम पूरा कर देश में दूसरा स्थान हासिल किया है जबकि मध्य प्रदेश में 3705 अमृत सरोवर के विकास का काम चल रहा है।